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		Page 125
1	Q Was another factor that went into	g
2	the share allocation the types of	
3	asbestos-containing products manufactured by	
4	each CCR member?	
5	Is that information that was	
6	considered in setting the shares?	
7	A I don't think it was information	
8	that was relevant to the initial shares.	
9	Those were based on the	
10	historic occupational averages.	
11	So it was not directly based	
12	on products only indirectly, to the extent	
13	those products could have given rise to the	
14	claims that eventually gave rise to the	
15	settlements that became the pre-ACF settlements	
16	that were factored into the equation for	
17	purposes of setting the initial shares.	
18	For purposes of adjusting the	
19	shares, we would look at information regarding a	
20	whole host of different pieces of information.	
21	In particular cases, it could	
22	be the nature of the products and the claims	
23	with respect to those products.	
24	Q In setting the subsequent	
25	allocations, would the CCR take into	

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			Page 126
1	conside	eration information about job sites where	-
2	particu	lar products had been identified?	
3	Α	It could.	
4	Q	Was job site information at all	
5	or work	site information at all relevant to the	
6	share-a	allocation process?	
7	Α	Yes.	
8	Q	Could you describe how that	
9	informa	ation was used in the share-allocation	
10	proces	s?	
11	Α	Well, it was used in many different	
12	ways; t	out one principal way in which it was used	
13	was in	connection with special claims	
14	catego	ries, which were categories of claims that	
15	were o	ften based on the fact that all of the	
16	claims	arose out of a particular job site.	
17		The claims would be carved out	
18	of the t	raditional occupational grouping into	
19	which t	hey would otherwise fall.	
20		And we would investigate the	
21	eviden	ce relating to the cases at that	
22	particul	lar job site, and come up with job	
23	site-spe	ecific recommendations as to the relative	
24	liability	of the members for claims arising out	
25	of that	job site based in part on the	

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		Page 127
1	evidence as to product identification at that	
2	particular job site.	
3	Q What other types of information, in	
4	addition to types of asbestos-containing	
5	products, places where the products were	
6	distributed, job site, and occupation of the	
7	plaintiff, did the CCR and Shea & Gardner take	
8	into account in adjusting the allocation of	
9	shares between and amongst the CCR members?	
10	A Well, in addition to all of the	
11	different kinds of information that are	
12	specifically identified in the CCR producer	
13	agreement, we and the CCR members would look at	
14	the relative strength or weakness of the product	
15	identification case made against particular	
16	members across the board by job site, by	
17	plaintiff counsel, by type of claimants.	
18	We would look at evidence with	
19	respect to of the total number of claims	
20	brought against a particular company, in a	
21	particular state, in the particular job site, by	
22	a particular plaintiff.	
23	You know, what was the	
24	strength of that product ID evidence or the	
25	case, generally, across the board?	

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		Page 128
1	How many of those cases really	J
2	presented legitimate product identification, and	
3	what was the view of the defense counsel or	
4	liaison counsel or the members themselves as to	
5	the relative strength of the case against the	
6	members?	
7	Which members did the	
8	plaintiffs target? Who were the plaintiffs that	
9	the plaintiffs (sic) believed they had the	
10	strongest case, and why?	
11	So we didn't limit ourselves,	
12	but we looked at what was actually happening in	
13	the cases.	
14	What was the strength of the	
15	case, as perceived by the plaintiff and by our	
16	own claim staff and defense lawyers, to come up	
17	with our best informed judgment as to the	
18	relative strength or weakness of the claim in a	
19	particular place, against a particular member,	
20	relative to the other members.	
21	Q Would you agree that the liability	
22	share-allocation process was designed to	
23	allocate as fairly as possible the overall costs	
24	of the claims in proportion to each CCR	
25	defendant's perceived share of its own	

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		Page 129
1	liability?	-
2	A No; I don't think I can agree with	
3	that.	
4	Q How would you describe what the	
5	share-allocation process was designed to do?	
6	A I think it was designed to reflect	
7	the process for adjusting shares to reflect	
8	changes in the cases over time, identified	
9	factors and trends that would reflect changes in	
10	relative liability from the liability that faced	
11	the members initially.	
12	And it was a process that the	
13	members agreed to. And it left them with the	
14	option of leaving the center if they, at some	
15	point in time, became of the view that they	
16	didn't want to remain a member of the Center for	
17	any reason, including the reason that they were	
18	dissatisfied or unhappy about a particular share	
19	adjustment.	
20	But the members needed a	
21	process to share the costs of settlements and	
22	the costs of defense, and this was a negotiated	
23	agreement that they all agreed to.	
24	Q And in your role as special counsel,	
25	was it your practice to try to allocate the	

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		Page 130
1	shares as fairly as possible, taking into	
2	account all the information that went into the	
3	share-allocation process?	
4	A We did not allocate the shares.	
5	We did monitor factors and	
6	trends in the litigation; and where we became	
7	confident that the existing shares for a	
8	particular group of claims might not fairly	
9	reflect the relative liability of the members	
10	for those claims, we would take it upon	
11	ourselves to make recommendations to the members	
12	to adjust those shares to more fairly reflect	
13	relative liability among the members.	
14	And that was basically our	
15	job, as we saw it.	
16	Q Turning to the producer agreement	
17	the producer agreement, page 2, states that	
18	"WHEREAS, Participating Producers believe it is	
19	important to establish an organization that	
20	will, on behalf of all Participating Producers,	
21	resolve meritorious asbestos-related claims in a	
22	fair and expeditious manner and, where	
23	necessary, defend asbestos-related claims	
24	efficiently and economically"	
25	Do you see that, Mr. Hanlon?	

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		Page 131
1	A I do.	_
2	Q Would you agree that one of CCR's	
3	principal goals was to "resolve meritorious	
4	asbestos claims in a fair and expeditious manner	
5	and, where necessary, defend asbestos-related	
6	claims efficiently and economically"?	
7	A I believe that that was a stated	
8	goal of the CCR.	
9	Q Do you believe that the CCR and its	
10	members including you and your law firm, as	
11	special counsel to the CCR attempted to meet	
12	that goal?	
13	A Yes.	
14	Q Do you believe you were at all	
15	successful in meeting that goal?	
16	A You know "at all successful"?	
17	I mean, I don't know what you	
18	mean by that.	
19	Q Well, did you accomplish that goal	
20	in some significant manner?	
21	MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to form.	
22	A I think that that was a decision for	
23	the members.	
24	It was their claims, their	
25	liability; and as I said before, they had the	

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		Page 132
1	option at any point in time of withdrawing from	
2	the Center on 60 days' notice.	
3	And I think for each company	
4	the decision was whether they were better off	
5	handling their litigation in the CCR or out of	
6	the CCR on their own.	
7	And for the companies that	
8	participated in the CCR for as long as they did	
9	participate in the CCR, I think that they	
10	thought that the CCR was handling those cases	
11	for them in a way that was better for their	
12	companies than if they were handling them on	:
13	their own.	
14	Q Do you know a man named "Paul	
15	Hanly"?	
16	A Yes.	
17	Q Who is Mr. Hanly, and how do you	
18	know him?	
19	A Mr. Hanly is a man of many talents.	
20	But among them, he is a lawyer	
21	who practices in New York City. And for a	
22	significant period of time, he was the primary	
23	U.S. counsel for Turner & Newall in the United	
24	States asbestos litigation.	:
25	Q Personal injury litigation?	

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		Page 133
1	A And property damage as well.	
2	Q What role did Mr. Hanly have with	
3	respect to the CCR?	
4	How did you meet with him, how	
5	did you interact with him?	
6	A Mr. Hanly was, as I said, the	
7	national counsel for Turner & Newall,	
8	Flexitallic, and Ferodo for at least for a	
9	significant period of time.	
10	I think I met him well, I	
11	met him initially as counsel for a non-CCR	
12	asbestos defendant sometime in the '80s, just in	
13	connection with asbestos defense work.	
14	And then we met again when his	
15	firm really took over the primary role for	
16	Turner & Newall in U.S. asbestos litigation	
17	sometime, I think, in the early '90s.	
18	He was a trusted advisor and	
19	counsel to Mr. Baines in connection with	
20	Mr. Baines' service on the CCR's board of	
21	directors, and we worked cooperatively with	
22	Mr. Hanly and his colleagues and his firm on a	
23	whole host of matters.	
24	Q Would Mr. Hanly from time to time	
25	appear at the CCR board meetings?	

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		Page 134
1	A For a period of time, he attended	_
2	regularly.	
3	Q And would Mr. Hanly from time to	
4	time be provided with the settlement agreements	
5	that CCR entered into on behalf of Turner &	
6	Newall, among others, with asbestos plaintiffs?	
7	A I certainly believe he had access to	
8	those agreements. I do not know the extent to	
9	which he actually exercised that access.	
10	Q So you know he had access, you just	
11	don't know the extent to which he exercised that	
12	access; is that correct?	
13	A That's correct.	
14	Q Did Mr. Hanly ever appear in court	
15	on behalf of Turner & Newall in personal injury	
16	litigation, during the time it was a CCR member?	
17	A I don't know for sure.	
18	It would be unusual for him to	
19	do that, and I would be surprised if he did so	
20	with respect to the personal injury litigation.	
21	I know he actively defended	
22	Turner & Newall in property damage litigation	
23	during that time; but as I explained earlier,	
24	the CCR had the exclusive authority to act on	
25	behalf of members, including the authority to	

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		Page 135
1	retain counsel to represent the members in the	
2	litigation.	
3	And it would be unusual for a	
4	member's own lawyer to appear on behalf of a	
5	member, except with respect to punitive damages	
6	issues in a particular piece of litigation.	
7	Q Do you know if Mr. Hanly took over	
8	principal responsibility for representing Turner	
9	& Newall after it left the CCR?	
10	A I believe he did.	
11	Q Do you know if he was involved in	
12	negotiating some or any asbestos personal injury	
13	claims with plaintiffs during the time that	
14	Turner & Newall was a CCR member?	
15	A I believe that Mr. Hanly would have	
16	been consulted by CCR claim staff.	
17	But I suspect in most	
18	instances, he would not have actually been	
19	negotiating on behalf of T&N. He would simply	
20	have been consulting with the CCR representative	
21	who would have been responsible for negotiating	
22	settlements.	
23	Q Was it the regular practice of Mike	
24	Rooney and other members of the claim staff who	
25	worked for him to consult on a periodic basis	

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		Page 136
1	with Mr. Hanly or other national counsel for CCR	_
2	member defendants about the claims they were	
3	settling on their behalf?	
4	A I'm not sure I can speak to the	
5	regular practice.	
6	I'm simply aware that there	
7	was regular consultation; but the extent of that	
8	consultation and the parameters on it, I don't	
9	really know.	
10	Q Do you believe, based on your	
11	interactions with Mr. Hanly, that he became	
12	sufficiently familiar with the CCR and its	
13	operations to have an understanding as to how it	
14	operated and settled claims on behalf of its	
15	members?	
16	A Yes.	
17	Q Let's talk for a minute about	
18	Georgine. There was a fair amount of discussion	
19	of it when you were being interrogated by	
20	Mr. Friedman, but I don't know that we had ever	
21	defined it for purposes of this deposition.	
22	What was the Georgine class	
23	action settlement?	
24	A It was a settlement that was	
25	negotiated by the CCR on behalf of its members	

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		Page 137
1	with the then leaders of the plaintiffs steering	
2	committee in the asbestos MDL pending before	
3	Judge Wiener, which purported to settle all	
4	future claims brought on behalf of a class of	
5	plaintiffs who had been exposed at any time to	
6	any asbestos-related products of the CCR	
7	members but who, as of the time of the	
8	settlement, had not yet manifested any injury as	
9	a result of that exposure.	
10	It was crafted as an opt-out	
11	settlement, class settlement subject to court	
12	approval.	
13	And as I had mentioned	
14	earlier, it was basically agreed to at the same	
15	time that a complaint was filed in the Eastern	
16	District of Pennsylvania for purposes of	
17	adjudicating, ultimately, the fairness of that	
18	settlement and its applicability to the defined	
19	class.	
20	Q And after the Supreme Court	
21	ultimately affirmed the Third Circuit's reversal	
22	of the district court decision approving the	
23	class action settlement, what, if any,	
24	phenomenon did you observe with respect to	
25	claims filing levels against CCR members post	

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		Page 138
1	summer of 1997?	
2	A I don't recall observing any	
3	phenomenon.	
4	Q Did you observe an increasing number	
5	of claims being filed against CCR members during	
6	the '97-'98 time frame, as compared to the years	
7	when the Georgine injunction was in effect?	
8	MR. WYNER: Asked and	
9	answered.	
10	We've been over this.	
11	A Certainly, once the injunction was	
12	lifted, because the claims were no longer	
13	subject to an injunction, we received, at the	
14	CCR, many more claims than we had been receiving	
15	during the injunction period - for the reasons	
16	I had explained.	
17	Q Did you come to a view strike	
18	that.	
19	Did the higher claim filing	
20	levels post Georgine tail off in any significant	
21	degree between, say, 1997 and the year 2000?	
22	MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to form.	
23	A Not that I recall, no.	
24	Q I'm going to quote you something	
25	that you told me a couple of years ago about the	

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		Page 139
1	share-allocation system.	-
2	MR. WYNER: What are you	
3	quoting from?	
4	MR. FINCH: I'm quoting from a	
5	deposition taken in the Armstrong	
6	MR. WYNER: Was that	
7	deposition subject to a protective order?	
8	MR. FINCH: It is, which is	
9	why I'm not going to produce the	
10	deposition or use it for purposes	
11	MR. WYNER: No; I think you're	
12	using it.	
13	You're quoting from it?	
14	BY MR. FINCH:	
15	Q Well, let me ask it this way:	
16	Would you agree, Mr. Hanlon,	
17	with the statement that referring to the	
18	share allocation process:	
19	Over time we would make my	
20	law firm would make recommendations to the	
21	members, based on discussions with them, to	
22	adjust the historical averages that gave rise to	
23	those shares.	
24	And I think by 1995, the	
25	occupational matrix, if you will the	

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		Page 140
1	occupational averages that were used to generate	:
2	the shares were no longer substantially tied to	
3	the historical settlement averages, but were	
4	based on judgments about the relative	
5	liabilities of each of the members for	
6	particular types of cases in the tort system	
7	that the Center members had faced from the	
8	inception of the litigation to that point in	
9	time.	
10	But basically, it reflected	
11	the members' decision to share on a relevant	
12	basis, based on their perceived relative	
13	liabilities for different occupations.	
14	MR. WYNER: I'm going to	
15	object. That sounds like a quote from the	
16	deposition transcript, which I believe was	
17	done pursuant to a protective order which	
18	provided that the materials could only be	
19	used for purposes of that case.	
20	And if it has, in fact, now	
21	been used for purposes of this case, the	
22	CCR reserves the right to seek appropriate	
23	sanctions under that protective order.	
24	BY MR. FINCH:	
25	Q Let me see if I can ask the question	

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		Page 141
1	in a different way, without using the deposition	<del>_</del>
2	from the prior case.	
3	Would you agree with me that	
4	the liability-sharing formula that the CCR	
5	members agreed to was the subject of much	
6	analysis and discussion between and among the	
7	CCR members and with your law firm?	
8	A Yes.	
9	Q Did Turner & Newall, prior to the	
10	time it exited the CCR, ever complain that its	
11	liability share was too high?	
12	A Yes.	
13	Every member complained that	
14	its liability share was too high at some point	
15	in time.	
16	Q And every member, I take it, had an	
17	incentive to have its liability share determined	
18	to be as low as possible; correct?	
19	A Other things being equal, I think	
20	that is correct, yes.	
21	Q Would you agree with me that one of	
22	the goals for the CCR was to manage the asbestos	
23	litigation in as efficient and cost-effective a	
24	way as possible for its members?	
25	MR. WYNER: Asked and	
i		

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			Page 142
	1	answered.	
	2	You just read the provision of	
	3	the producer agreement.	
	4	MR. FINCH: It's a different	
	5	question.	
	6	MR. WYNER: I don't agree.	
	7	That's asked and answered.	
	8	A I believe that was a stated goal of	
	9	the CCR and a goal of its members on the claim	
	10	staff, yes.	
	11	Q Let's talk about Judge Wiener's	
	12	administrative orders.	
	13	Am I correct in understanding	
	14	that Judge Wiener is a judge a federal judge	
	15	in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania;	
	16	correct?	
	17	A Yes.	
	18	Q And he is a judge to whom all	
	19	asbestos personal injury cases that are in the	
	20	federal system are transferred, for purposes of	
	21	pretrial proceedings and discovery and case	
	22	management; correct?	
	23	A Basically, yes.	
	24	Q And you referred in your testimony,	
	25	under questioning from Mr. Friedman, to some	
1			

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		Page 143
1	administrative orders that Judge Wiener had	· ugu · · ·
2	entered which had the effect of doing certain	
3	things to asbestos claims; is that correct?	
4	MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to form.	
5	A I'm not sure I buy that language.	
6	Q Okay. You referred to certain	
7	administrative orders entered by Judge Wiener;	
8	correct?	
9	A I think I referred to certain case	
10	management orders.	
11	Q Is it correct that the case	
12	management orders did not determine as a matter	
13	of law that unimpaired non-malignant claimants	
14	did not have valid claims but instead	
15	prioritized the cases that were pending, such	
16	that only the claims of the more serious	
17	diseases would be remanded back to the local	
18	federal courts for trial?	
19	A You know, I think those agreements	
20	speak for themselves.	
21	I haven't looked at them in a	
22	long time	
23	MR. WYNER: The "orders," you	
24	mean?	
25	THE WITNESS: I mean the	

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		Page 144
1	orders.	
2	What did I say?	
3	MR. WYNER: "Agreements."	
4	THE WITNESS: I'm sorry. I	
5	meant the orders.	
6	A I haven't looked at them in a	
7	long time.	
8	My recollection is consistent	
9	with with the thrust of your statement, which	
10	is that they did not attempt to define	
11	"unimpaired" as opposed to "impaired," but they	
12	did prioritize the cases in a way that resulted	
13	in only the more serious cases, or cases that	
14	were deemed by the defendants to be impaired,	
15	would be subject to remand.	
16	But it has been some time	
17	since I've looked at those orders.	
18	Q Turning to the subject of certain	
19	doctors to your knowledge, did the CCR claims	
20	analyst who settled the claims on behalf of the	
21	CCR take into consideration the identity of the	
22	plaintiff's doctor in some cases, in assessing	
23	the plaintiff's claim?	
24	A In some cases? Certainly, yes.	
25	Q Were there CCR settlement agreements	

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		Page 145
1	that would refuse to accept medical diagnoses	
2	from certain doctors?	
3	MR. WYNER: Asked and	
4	answered.	
5	A I think that misstates what an	
6	agreement does.	
7	An agreement doesn't "refuse."	
8	An agreement is an agreement, and there were	
9	certain agreements that provided that the	
10	reports of certain doctors would not qualify for	
11	compensation.	
12	Q Do you know if Mike Rooney and	
13	others on the claims handling staff would take	
14	into account the identity of the plaintiff	
15	doctors in the values they would agree to pay	
16	non-malignant cases?	
17	A I believe that from time to time, I	
18	believe that certain diagnoses by certain	
19	doctors were not worth very much, and they would	
20	so argue, and that that would be one of the	
21	factors argued that would be argued about in	
22	negotiating appropriate compensation.	
23	Q And that would be one of the factors	
24	that would be reflected in the settlement	
25	amounts; correct?	

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			Page 146
1	Α	From time to time, I suspect that's	-
2	correct	; yes.	
3	Q	Why didn't the CCR require in every	
4	agreen	nent that the plaintiffs submit evidence of	
5	exposu	re to every CCR defendant who was named in	
6	the law	suit for purposes of entering into a	
7	settlem	nent?	
8		MR. WYNER: But don't reveal	
9	priv	vileged communications.	
10	Α	I don't understand the question.	
11	Q	Okay.	
12	Α	Try it again.	
13	Q	I walked you through the settlement	
14	agreen	nent, Hanlon 2	
15	Α	Right.	
16	Q	- which said that in order for	
17	there to	be a settlement, the plaintiff had to	
18	demon	strate exposure to the asbestos-containing	
19	produc	ts of one or more members of the CCR;	
20	correct	?	
21	Α	That's correct.	
22	Q	Okay. And then it also had a	
23	provisio	on that said that the plaintiff must, in	
24	good fa	ith, attempt to submit evidence	
25	concer	ning plaintiff's exposure to every CCR	

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the plaintiff claims exposure.  A Right.  Q That was an add-on.  That requirement that they  submit evidence of exposure to every CCR named  defendant's products, as I understand it, was  not a requirement in every single settlement  agreement; is that correct?  MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to the  form.  A I think that's probably correct.  Q Okay. If you can answer the  question without revealing privileged  communications, why did the CCR not require  exposure to every CCR named defendant's products  in every settlement agreement?  MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to the  form.  A I don't know what you mean by  "require."  That's what I'm I'm  Q Require  A You're suggesting, I think, that  that's a requirement for compensation.			Page 147
A Right.  Q That was an add-on.  That requirement that they  submit evidence of exposure to every CCR named  defendant's products, as I understand it, was  not a requirement in every single settlement  magreement; is that correct?  MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to the  form.  A I think that's probably correct.  Q Okay. If you can answer the  question without revealing privileged  communications, why did the CCR not require  exposure to every CCR named defendant's products  in every settlement agreement?  MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to the  form.  A I don't know what you mean by  "require."  That's what I'm I'm  Q Require  A You're suggesting, I think, that	1	member's asbestos-containing products to which	•
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9 agreement; is that correct? 10 MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to the 11 form. 12 A I think that's probably correct. 13 Q Okay. If you can answer the 14 question without revealing privileged 15 communications, why did the CCR not require 16 exposure to every CCR named defendant's products 17 in every settlement agreement? 18 MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to the 19 form. 20 A I don't know what you mean by 21 "require." 22 That's what I'm I'm 23 Q Require 24 A You're suggesting, I think, that	7	defendant's products, as I understand it, was	
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20 A I don't know what you mean by 21 "require." 22 That's what I'm I'm 23 Q Require 24 A You're suggesting, I think, that	18	MR. FRIEDMAN: Object to the	
<ul> <li>21 "require."</li> <li>22 That's what I'm I'm</li> <li>23 Q Require</li> <li>24 A You're suggesting, I think, that</li> </ul>	19	form.	
That's what I'm I'm  Q Require  A You're suggesting, I think, that	20	A I don't know what you mean by	
23 Q Require 24 A You're suggesting, I think, that	21	"require."	
24 A You're suggesting, I think, that	22	That's what I'm I'm	
	23	Q Require	
25 that's a requirement for compensation.	24	A You're suggesting, I think, that	
	25	that's a requirement for compensation.	

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1	But even in the agreement that	
2	you referred to, the requirement that they	
3	provide what information they have didn't	
4	require them to establish that they did have	
5	product identification against every member.	
6	So I'm not sure I	
7	understand	
8	Q Let me ask it this way	
9	A your question.	
10	Q Why didn't, for purposes of	
11	compensation, CCR require that the plaintiff	
12	establish product identification against every	
13	named CCR defendant?	
14	A Because it would never have gotten a	
15	plaintiff lawyer to agree to that term.	
16	Q Were the CCR claims handlers, like	
17	Mike Rooney, attempting to settle the cases that	
18	they were negotiating for the lowest total price	
19	possible?	
20	A Particularly with respect to	
21	inventory settlements, any settlement decision	
22	by the CCR involved a whole range of strategic	
23	considerations.	
24	But other things being equal,	
25	in most cases, the cost of settlement was a	

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1	primary consideration.	
2	And the Center was always	
3	trying to negotiate the best deal it could for	
4	its members which would include, generally,	
5	trying to get the lowest price possible.	
6	And one of the factors that	
7	they would take into account in trying to	
8	negotiate the best price possible would be the	
9	strength and product identification, member by	
10	member, across all the members named in the	
11	case.	
12	And if they had an argument	
13	that the identification was stronger as to some	
14	than as to others and that there was no product	
15	identification as to some, that would certainly	
16	be a factor that they would use to negotiate the	
17	best price possible.	
18	Q Did you ever come to a view, one way	
19	or another, whether the CCR was able to obtain	
20	negotiating advantages in its dealings with	
21	plaintiffs' lawyers, based on the fact that the	
22	plaintiffs' lawyer could settle cases against 20	
23	defendants at once which settlement	
24	advantages would not necessarily be available if	
25	the defendant was dealing with the plaintiffs on	

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